









# HOME NEWS

## Round the Soviet Union

THE CENTENARY OF THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL POLAR YEAR HAS BEEN MARKED BY AN ALL-UNION SCHOOL HELD IN YAKUTSK ON THE SUBJECTS OF THE POLAR IONOSPHERE AND RELATIONS WITHIN THE MAGNETOSPHERE AND IONOSPHERE. The young geophysicists who have arrived here from all over the country will attend lectures and hear reports by leading experts in the field. Today this branch of science sets the pace for progress in efforts to improve methods to forecast radio-wave propagation, and the influence which factors operating in outer space have on the weather formation processes.

FARMERS WILL SAVE THEMSELVES MANY A HEADACHE BY MAKING USE OF A BLACK FILM MANUFACTURED BY THE "CAPROLACTAM" ASSOCIATION IN THE GORIK REGION. Spread on the ground, the film prevents weeds, preserves moisture in the soil, and makes it warmer. In this way helps crops to grow faster. It is made from the association's waste products.

THERE ARE SOME 130 PLANETARY SYSTEMS LIKE OURS WITHIN 33 LIGHT YEARS OF THE EARTH — THE BEST STUDIED SECTION OF OUR GALAXY. This conclusion was made by scientists working at the Kharkov University observatory, in the Ukraine. On the basis of many years of observation of the stars and theoretical analysis, they have derived a formula to calculate the number of stars with planets.

TRACKS WILL SOON BE LAID IN THE YURGUN TUNNEL ON THE IDZHEVAN-RAZDAN RAILWAY, AT PRESENT UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN ARMENIA. Workers from many Union republics helped the Armenians complete construction work on the tunnel.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING IN THIS COUNTRY

The USSR has a unified system of education which provides secondary, vocational, technical and special — both secondary and higher — education, writes the magazine *POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE*. Today, more than 100 million people are receiving education, of whom 44.5 million are students at secondary schools, four million at vocational and technical schools, 4.6 million at secondary specialized educational establishments, and 5.2 million at higher educational institutions.

Today, it is very important that during their years of study, schoolchildren should not only grasp the elements of science, but also learn some jobs so that they can start working when they leave school.

The Soviet system of vocational and technical training is the most rational, for it meets modern requirements for the training of skilled workers. This country has more than 7,000 vocational and technical schools of different types, specializing in different fields. They specialize in training groups of workers in related fields such as in engineering, construction, chemical industry, transport, mechanized farming, etc. — all in all 1,400 jobs. Their specialization enables these schools to raise the standard of skills, perfect their material basis and teaching aids, and strengthen their links with the industries where their students receive their training. Surveys show that workers who were trained in vocational and technical schools improve their skills twice as fast compared to the workers who were trained on the job.

### PHYSICISTS AND PHILOSOPHERS: JOINT EFFORT NEEDED

Academician Anpily Alexandrov, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, discusses in the *NAUKA I ŽIZN* magazine the need for a philosophical approach to physics and to other natural sciences. We have to get rid of the attitude which used to prevail in the 30s when philosophy and the natural

sciences were opposed to each other, he states. The two are interrelated: the philosopher's frame of reference should not be based purely on mental processes, while natural scientists can't hope to create something worthwhile without undertaking a thorough philosophical analysis of their problems.

The interaction of various sciences, including natural sciences and philosophy, was taken into account in compiling a comprehensive programme for scientific and technical progress covering the period from 1985 to 2000, the author continues. A Scientific Council was set up at the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences to deal with philosophical and social problems in science and technology, with many noted Soviet scientists taking part.

Recently a series of interesting and important studies have appeared, including some written jointly by philosophers and natural scientists.

### MENTAL EQUILIBRIUM AND HOW TO PRESERVE IT

This is one of many problems which the psychologists and psychiatrists working for the recently established Centre for Psychological Health in Moscow, will be dealing with. The Centre's aims were discussed in *MDITSINSKAYA GAZETA* by M. V. Vartanyan, its Deputy Director and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

Until very recently psychology in the Soviet Union had concentrated on the study of the so-called large-scale psychoses. However, the general background of our life, the fast pace at which we are forced to live and the mental and emotional stress that we undergo demand that attention now be given to preventive psychiatry. Doctors are in need of specific recommendations as to the best ways of safeguarding mental equilibrium and of preventing the development of mental disorder.

The new Centre forms part of a general strategy devised by the Academy of Medical Sciences to boost and coordinate a nationwide effort in this field. Scientific guidelines for preventive mental health, a vast and little explored domain, are badly needed, continues the author. The results of research work in

this field need to be interpreted. It has become known for instance that oncological patients are less prone to endogenous psychoses.

Our task now is to determine the environmental conducive to mental disorder and the risk levels to which different groups of individuals prone to psychological disorders are subject.

The new institute will study patients in the social border-line states. The approach will be according to age. This also relates to the selection of preventive treatment.

Even the structure of the institute reflects its age-oriented approach to preventive psychiatry. It will have special departments for children, teenagers, adults and the elderly.

### YOUNG FILM MAKERS SPEAK OUT

Not long ago the *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* newspaper sponsored a round-table discussion for young film makers to consider the opportunities presented to them in Soviet cinematography and the ones they choose to follow up.

Common to all young film makers is their particular approach to the professional side of their business and their youthful vigour, no matter how imperfect or glib their works are. Youthful temperament is the trademark of all young directors working in the cinema, rather than the theme or genre they prefer. The young wish to test their abilities, to convey their attitudes to life and their youthfulness.

Pavel Chukhrai, a young director, believes that a young film maker no longer encounters either technical or professional difficulties. Inherent in budding directions. Seven years ago a young director found it difficult to start shooting a film of his own, now the creation of the debut association, this problem no longer exists. Yet difficulties remain, as in any other art or with any other artist, especially that of choosing the right theme.

To establish yourself in cinema is only possible when you are able to defend your point of view in a well-founded and bold way, young directors believe. While many things can be taken for granted when offered by noted directors, the young always need to persuade others to believe in them.

## SHEARS FOR CUTTING SCRAP METAL

In Leningrad, a shearing press has recently been commissioned, which is as high as a three-storey building. Its hydraulic system is capable of producing a 1,200-tonne effort to cut bulky scrap metal and make it into compact blocks for further melting. The blocked scrap metal can be transported by fewer railway cars and can easily be loaded into the furnace. This makes temperatures inside the furnace more stable. The resulting steel is therefore of a better quality.

Thanks to the use of special technology the Leningrad scrap metal recycling facilities deliver only pressed scrap, thus reducing overall losses.

## STAKING ON IRRIGATION

Some subtropical areas in Georgia have been turned into irrigated farming zones. Another 900 hectares of fodder-growing land in the Samtred cattle-breeding complex in the west of the republic have been irrigated by water from a new system built near Kutaisi.

This is the sixth system to have been built recently in this region of the republic with irrigated farmland now amounting to over 100,000 hectares.

In Western Georgia where there is no unused farmland, the main method of increasing crop yields is by the introduction of irrigation. Tea plantations yield three times as much when irrigated. The first irrigation system was built on the Rioni River sixty years ago. It was way back in 1924 that ten thousand hectares of maize (and the recently introduced tea and citrus plantations) were irrigated for the first time. The system is now being reconstructed in order to double its capacity.

# HOME NEWS

## Places to visit

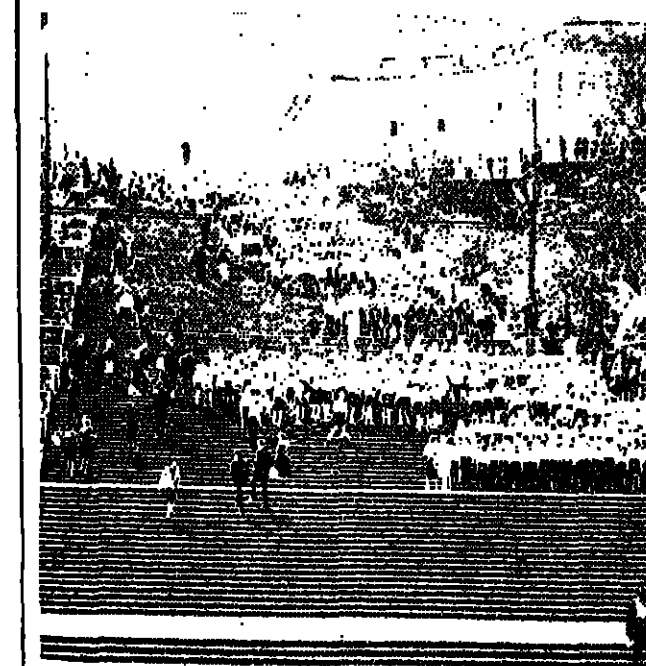
## ODESSA

Odessa was founded in 1794 when a harbour was built and named after the Greek town of Odessos which had originally existed on the site in the 3rd century A.D.

Odessa is a picturesque southern city laid out in a semicircle along the shores of the Black Sea. Like precious stones set in the emerald green of chestnut trees, poplars, and the vines which grow up the walls of the houses, its palaces built by famous architects in the 18th-19th centuries adorn the city. Various styles and epochs find reflection in the city's architecture. But the pride and joy of the people of Odessa is the Primorsky boulevard with its famous flight of steps (there are 192 of them) descending to the sea. The steps are known to many people from Eisenstein's film "Battleship Potemkin".



Odessa's Opera House.



Potemkin Stairway.

But development in the city has not stagnated: it continues to grow expanding to the south and north-west. The distinguishing features of the layout of Odessa are its regularity — it was indeed known for this even in the last century when all its streets were exactly 22 metres wide — and the abundance of vegetation. It is these two concepts that lie at the basis of the new housing estates that are built today in conformity with modern town planning requirements.

Odessa coastal salt lakes have long been famous for their wholesome muds which have proved to be an effective cure against many ailments. Today there are many sanatoriums along the coast around Odessa specializing in such treatment as mud and sea salt baths as well as sea bathing.

The people of Odessa are known for their good humour and wit — characteristics that contribute towards making the tourist's visit to the town a particularly pleasant one.

## FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD CAPTAINS

Fifteen-year-old captains from "The Young Seaman" club ended a thrilling voyage in the north-east waters, relieving each other from the steering wheel of the diesel-engine liner "Mikhail Lermontov".

The boys took the ship quite confidently through the waters of Lake Onega, several locks and by several rocks in the White Sea-Baltic Sea canal, east anchor at the bay of the Solovetski Islands and, having made the return voyage, moored at their home pier in Petrozavodsk.

The experienced sailors who watched the young crew in action were satisfied with their performance: the boys coped competently during a storm, gave clear commands from the bridge, piloted the route independently and handled the complex equipment in the engine room and in the radio house.

The voyage is the seventh since the beginning of the summer vacations. Three more voyages will be made before studies resume in the autumn.

"The Young Seaman" club in Petrozavodsk has become one of the centres for vocational orientation. Many club members became cadets at the Petrozavodsk river navigation school, which trains captains and mechanics.

## ENGINEERS CUM RUSSIAN TEACHERS

Bibbaker Saran, an Indian student, obtained his diploma in philology at the Tashkent Polytechnic. The first twenty-eight foreign students to have graduated from the Polytechnic received certificates qualifying them to teach Russian along with their diplomas in engineering.

Young specialists from developing countries master the Russian language at a special course introduced one year ago at all the technical colleges of the Uzbek capital.

## AMATEUR CHOIR RESURRECTS OLD CANTATAS

The amateur chamber choir attached to the Vladimir-Suzdal museum complex has been in existence for nearly eight years. It was founded and is now led by M. Markin who teaches at the Vladimir Pedagogical Institute.

The choir consists of forty singers — factory workers, engineers and students from local arts and musical schools. Not long ago Vladimir celebrated the 125th anniversary of the birth of the well-known Russian composer, Sergei Taneyev. The choir prepared a special programme of their famous compositions works for the event.

Musicians helped restore and perform a number of 19th-century cantatas which today form part of the choir's repertoire.

## RIGA FASHION IS A CHIC ACCESSIBLE TO ALL



A number of dresses (left), evening dress (centre) and youth dresses (right) are just part of designs displayed recently in Moscow by the Fashion House from Riga, the capital of the Latvian republic.

## VIEWPOINT

### FOREIGN TRADE AND PROGRESS IN THE SOVIET ECONOMY

"The USSR Foreign Trade in 1981" is a collection of statistical data which has just been published. The compilers emphasize that last year Soviet foreign trade continued to develop successfully. Compared with 1980, the volume of Soviet foreign trade increased by 16.8 per cent. This country maintained a positive balance of payments, with Soviet exports at 57.1 thousand million roubles and imports at 52.6 thousand million.

The data in the book completely disprove the myth which is insistently peddled by bourgeois propaganda that the Soviet economy cannot develop successfully without machines, equipment and technologies imported from the developed capitalist countries.

Possessing a powerful industrial, scientific and technological potential, and rich in natural resources, this country mostly relies on its own resources in its economic development. At the same time, like other countries, it seeks to take advantage of the international division of labour in order to mobilize additional reserves for a successful solution of the economic tasks and to save time, and to raise the efficiency of its industries.

It is natural that our main partners are socialist countries, relations with whom are based on a long-term planned basis, with specialization and cooperation in production being made more and more intensive. More than half of the Soviet volume of foreign trade — 52.6 per cent last year — was done within the socialist market.

The Soviet Union is seeking to expand its stable mutually beneficial trade and economic relations with capitalist countries which show interest in cooperating with us. Trade with these countries, undoubtedly, helps us, in a way, to speed up our economic progress, and, at the same time, helps our partners from the capitalist world to solve their own vital economic problems.

Soviet trade with the developed capitalist countries increased by 12 per cent last year. Yet, the share of these countries in the overall Soviet foreign trade went down somewhat to 32.2 per cent. These links were affected by complex trade and political conditions which were artificially created by the enemies of détente, and by the American administration's efforts to interfere with the development of normal economic relations between the countries of Western Europe and the Soviet Union.

Last year, this country imported machines, equipment and vehicles to the tune of 15.9 thousand million roubles. But, as was said before, nearly two-thirds of these purchases were made from the other socialist countries. The total imports from industrially developed capitalist countries constituted a figure in the area of one and a half per cent of the 1981 Soviet GNP. The Soviet Union is not only a major consumer of machines and equipment in the world market, but also a major supplier of power and metallurgical equipment, vehicles, agricultural machines, and machine-tools. In 1981, it sold to other countries machines and technology worth 7.8 thousand million roubles. Soviet deliveries of machines and equipment to the industrially developed capitalist countries in that year increased by 20 per cent. There was also a substantial increase in the exports of these goods to developing countries.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## A taste of the Ukraine

An audience of two million and the combined talent of 48 cities—not a bad beginning for a young company, you might think. But this was exactly how the Kiev Music Hall began several years ago when they put on their first programme "Painting for a Show".

This Ukrainian company will be presenting in Moscow, till August 20, their new show "Half a Million Dawns" at the Luzhnik Palace of Sport.

Kiev, the mother of all Russian towns, this year is celebrating its 1,500th anniversary. By a clever combination of choreography, folk music, movement and lighting effects the Luchnik audiences will be transported back through the ages to medieval Kiev where they will find themselves in the midst of a multilingual and bright fair. Here they will be entertained by skomorokhs (travelling singers and clowns), by dancing Gypsy women, or they can watch fierce "bantam fights" which make people laugh till the tears run down their cheeks.

The new programme is a mixture of old (of folklore and tra-

ditional) and new, transformed into the genres and forms typical of the music hall.

As for the songs, you will love them! They range from old Russian romances (long and plaintive Ukrainian ballads and gypsy songs, to modern pop-

Igor MIKHAYLOV



Photos by Andrei Kuyazov and Igor Lileev



### MOLIERE'S CHARACTERS LEARN TO SING

The opera "Les Fourberies de Scapin", by Leningrad composer Yuri Fok, promises to bring to the character of Moliere's well-known comedy.

"The world of opera has all to discover Moliere. Many of his comedies, including Les Fourberies de Scapin, are a genre that they serve as a ready-made libretto," says the composer. "Working on the opera I had recourse to French, Italian and Spanish poetry of the 17th century, and to the work of Moliere's contemporaries. Blending them organically into the action I have been able to bring out more vividly the philosophical implications of the comedy."

By linking different world pieces, the composer, as he himself put it, strove to re-interpret the style of 17th- and 18th-century opera music via modern harmony. The action of the opera takes place at a carnival in Naples, where vocal and dance ensembles with choreographic numbers ends with a hymn to the brilliant French master of comedy whose characters have outlived centuries.

### OUT-OF-DOORS THEATRE

"Hary János", the colorful musical comedy by Z. Koltai, started off an annual musical festival in the central square in the old Hungarian town of Szeged. Thousands of visitors from throughout the country and from abroad flocked to this dramatic art extravaganza.

Alongside Hungarian there will be performances by their counterparts from the Soviet Union. For instance, Bolshoi soloists I. Alshansky and V. Pyrkov will sing the leads in Verdi's "Trovatore", and there will be performances by the Bolshoi company of the Paris Opera Ballet Theatre, which put Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake".

Ballet The Byelorussian Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Company in Minsk gave a premiere performance of Ya. Gilev's ballet "The Mound" based on Yanka Kupa's poems "The Mound" and "The Tomb of the Lion". The music and the choreography in the ballet features rich Byelorussian folklores.

Restoration. In Uzbekistan, restoration work has been completed on the architectural complex of Lyabi-Hauz which stood in the centre of the city of Bukhara in the 15th-17th centuries. Completely restored are two madrasahs, a monastery, a stepped reservoir, and several trade arcades, bath houses and caravanserais which form part of this remarkable monument of Oriental architecture. In Bukhara, 228 architectural monuments are presently being restored.

### FACTS and EVENTS

**Festivals.** A traditional festival of chamber music has ended in the Finnish city of Kuopio. This year a special feature of the festival was music by the famous Soviet composer Dmitry Shostakovich.

**Tours.** The Big Children's Chorus of the USSR Television and Radio gave a concert in one of the biggest concert halls of Tokyo. This is their first performance of their Japanese tour.

### THE UFFIZI ADDS TO ITS COLLECTION OF SELF-PORTRAITS

Florence, the city of Botticelli, Leonardo, and Michelangelo, is world famous as a great centre for the arts. The Uffizi, the Louvre and the Hermitage, are spoken of in the same breath.

This year the Uffizi is celebrating its 400th anniversary. This famous gallery has a unique collection, the only one in existence, of self-portraits of famous artists. There are up to a thousand canvases in the collection and among them self-portraits by the Russian artists Orest Kiprensky, Karl Bryullov, Ivan Almazovskiy, Ilya Repin and Boris Kustodiyev.

Luciano Bert, the director of the Uffizi, decided to celebrate the gallery's 400th jubilee by adding to the collection, and self-portraits by Renato Guttuso, El Greco and Giacomo Manzù are among recent additions. Academician Dmitry Nalbandyan was one of the Soviet artists approached.

We are very gratified to have received a portrait of a Soviet artist in this jubilee year, says Luciano Bert. Soviet art is an art of a great country and a great people, which has contributed immortal masterpieces in various areas of art. It is inseparable from world culture. In early 1979 we signed a protocol on cooperation between our gal-

lery and the Hermitage. Today this agreement is being successfully implemented, and cooperation between us is expanding in many directions, for instance, exchange of shows, exchange trips by restorers and other specialists, etc. I am sure that the works by Dmitry Nalbandyan and other Soviet artists will attract the attention of our many visitors. For them this will be an acquaintance with the world of Soviet fine arts.

### FEATURE FILM ABOUT LEO TOLSTOY

Sergei Gerasimov, a leading Soviet film director, is now working at a cinema version of Leo Tolstoy's biography. At present he is putting the finishing touches to the script.

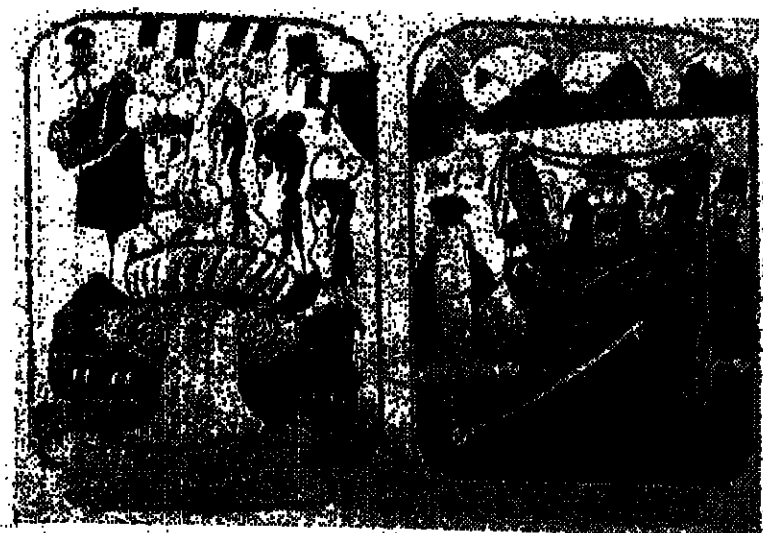
Gerasimov is making use of Tolstoy's diaries, his notes, letters and numerous memoirs. The film will describe in detail the numerous dramatic events of the last period of Tolstoy's life, his exodus from Yasnaya Polyana and his death.

Gerasimov plans to depict the life and creative activity of Leo Tolstoy against a broad historic

background and to provide an idea not only of his creative but also of his public activity.

According to Gerasimov, a central theme in the film will be Leo Tolstoy's moral and philosophical quest. Much emphasis will be put on his long and painful search for the answer to global questions such as the meaning of life, the significance of man and his obligations to society and his family.

Actor trials will start soon. Gerasimov plans to play the part of Tolstoy himself.



Boris's illustrations to a collection of Saltykov-Shchedrin's works.

We must learn from the classics, says Czechoslovak artist Adolf Born, and continues his discussion of Gogol and Saltykov-Shchedrin. Born is an amazingly versatile artist—he produces annual albums of caricatures, does illustrations for classical literature, indulges in lithographs and in engraving, as well as trying his hand at stage decor and film set design. Recently he finished a series of illustrations for Czech editions of the great Russian classics and he is still immersed, as he says, in the "great Russian theme".

# BUSINESS

## FINNSTROI'S FIRST TEN YEARS

The Finnstroi joint stock company to which a number of Finnish firms are affiliated helped build the Svelogorsk pulp-and-paper combine in the Leningrad Region and the Kostomuksha mining and processing combine in the Karelian Autonomous Republic in the north-west of the USSR, and in such ways it contributes effectively to the promotion of cooperation and friendship between the Soviet Union and Finland.

At the present time the company which now handles over ten per cent of Soviet-Finnish trade, is celebrating its first ten years in business. Two units of the Svelogorsk pulp-and-paper combine are already in operation, and assembly work is in progress on a printing paper plant with an annual output of 100,000 tonnes. By the autumn of 1981, Finnstroi is also due to build apartment blocks con-

taining 1,300 flats in the area, as well as a hotel, a kindergarten, and municipal purification facilities.

When work was at its peak up to 1,400 and 3,700 Finnish construction workers were employed respectively in Svelogorsk and Kostomuksha, each of whom according to Finnstroi, in turn provided jobs for three workers back home in Finland. The decade at present being celebrated represents but the first stage in Soviet-Finnish cooperation in construction, with new, possibly even bigger projects planned for the future. According to Finnstroi executive manager, R. Kangas-Ikela, the company is due to take part in building a new resort at Tallinn, a pulp-and-paper plant at Vyborg and a woodworking plant on the Yenisei in addition to many other projects.

## For Soviet railways

At a recent ceremony which took place at a train depot in the town of Neustrellitz (GDR), the new 1,250th Soviet Diesel locomotive was handed over to GDR railwaymen.

The GDR has been importing Soviet-built Diesel locomotives for electrical transmission since 1958. Today, the total production of these locomotives

on GDR railways is more than 3.2 million h.p. They carry nearly 80 per cent of all cargo and passengers and in a year, they cover a total distance of nearly 160 million kilometres.

Energomashexport, the Soviet foreign trade association, ensures a constant delivery of spares for the Soviet-supplied locomotives. While the technical centre run by the Soviet trade mission in Berlin, runs a guaranteed maintenance service for the vehicles.

Meanwhile the GDR continues to supply the Soviet Union with different types of rolling stock, supplies that increase with each passing year. Since the current five-year plan period began, more than six thousand GDR-built refrigerating wagons and hundred of passenger coaches have been delivered to the USSR.

The Soviet and East German industries producing railway locomotives and carriages cooperate closely in improving their products and in the design of new models. They carry out joint tests on Diesel locomotives and carriages.



The unique 65,000 tonne hydraulic forging press built by Soviet makers on a turn-key basis has been in operation at Interpump (France) since 1977.

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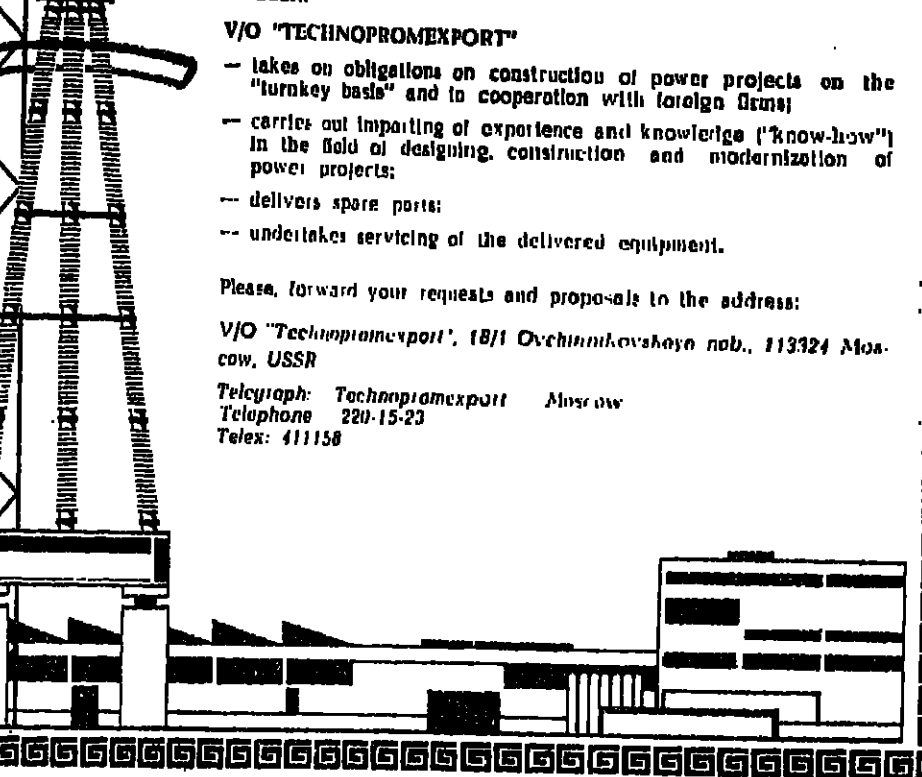
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## FOR ICELAND'S POWER INDUSTRY

The Icelandic national power company Landsvirkjun has signed without any reservations an act accepting third power unit of the Sigalda Hydro, which states that all the equipment is reliable. Similar documents were signed for the first two power units too. The directors and

the management of the Landsvirkjun company wrote to the USSR Embassy and the Soviet Trade Representation making a point of the high reliability of the Soviet equipment, as well as skilled work of Soviet specialists at the Sigalda project.

### Philately



### CONGRESS COMMEMORATED

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a pre-stamped envelope marking the 17th International Ornithology congress, soon to open in Moscow. One feature of the congress will be a commemorative stamp cancellation.

## FOR YOUR COLLECTION

There are two pre-stamped picture envelopes dedicated to the "underwater speed swimming world championship and to the European water-motor sport championship, both of which are to take place in Moscow.



### WEATHER

August 10-13

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy with clear spells, showers and thunderstorms. SW and W wind, 3-7 mps.

Night temperatures of 11°-15° C and of 20°-24° C in the daytime (to 27° C at the beginning of the period).

Spartak (Moscow) vs Slavia (Sofia, Bulgaria), 7 p.m.  
 Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St), 12-13.  
 Lokomotiv (Moscow) vs Army Club (Rostov-on-Don), 7 p.m.  
 Dynamo Stadium 13 — Dynamo (Moscow) vs Kuban (Krasnodar), 7 p.m.

Chess Club of the Trade Union Sports Societies (10 Krylatskaya St), 10, 12 — Semi-finals of the open championship in blitz game, 5 p.m. (both days).

CYCLING  
 Sports Complex at Krylatskoye (Metro Molodyozhnaya), 10-11, 12-13.

### CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Bolshaya Hotel), 10, 11, 12 — 1st symphony by Valery Gergiev.

Concert Hall of the Central House (145 Lominsky Prospekt), 10-13 — Magmatic concert by Gennady Grep.

Place of Sport, 10-13 — Kiev Ballet show: "Half a Million Dawns".

Small Sports Area, 10-13 — Ice hockey on ice.

### SPORTS

Football  
 Lenin Central Stadium, 10 — International friendly meeting.

## WHAT'S ON!

August 10-13

### THEATRES

Leningrad Komsomol Theatre (6 Cherkizov St), 10 — Voznesensky, "Yunona and Avos", 11 — Shatrov, "My Hopes", 12 — Arbuzov, "Cruel Games", 13 — Chekhov, "Ivanov".

Performances at the Hermitage Mirror Theatre (3 Karetny Ryad), 10 — Myslivsky, "The Thief", 11 — Neruda, "A Star and Death of Joaquin Murieta", 12 — Gorin (after Charles de Costar), "Thyl", 13 — Shlein, Makhaev, "People and Birds".

Saltire Theatre (18 Bolshaya Sadovaya St), 10 — Erdman, "Suicide", 11, 13 — Gogol, "The Inspector General", 14 (mat) — Belov, "According to Article No. 208".

Sovremennik Theatre (19a Chistoprudnyy Boulevard), 11 — Gibson, "Two on a Swing", 12 — Malyshev, "URG", 13 — Gorkin, "Love and Doves".

Malaya Bronnaya Theatre (48b Corky St), 10 — Zorin, "Pokrovsky Gates", 11 — Chekhov, "Three Sisters", 12 —

### FILMS

Krepynsh (Teatralnaya St), 10-13 — A romantic story, based on fact about Krepynsh, a famous fiddler of the Gorky area.

Cinema "Zaryadye" (14 Lominsky Prospekt), 10-13 — Magmatic concert by Gennady Grep.

We Lived in the Neighborhood (Corky Film Studio), 10-13 —

About the relationship between parents and children.

Cinema "Sofia" (31 Sverdlov Blvd), Metro Shchegolevskaya, 10-13 — "Budapest" (14 Lominsky Prospekt), 10-13 —

### EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, Metro Park Union (48b Corky St), 10-13 — Young Moscow artists, 100 portraits, collected by